

THE DEMOCRAT.

H. H. ADAMS, Publisher.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, - MISSOURI

On the night of the 26th, the coronation of the czar and zarina was appropriately celebrated in Washington by a fête given by the Russian minister, Mr. Kotzebue. The grounds surrounding the house were illuminated, and the Marine band furnished music during the evening.

On the 26th the president returned, without his approval, to the house of representatives, in which it originated, the river and harbor bill, his objection to the measure being based upon the large amounts appropriated for continuing contracts. An attempt will be made to pass the bill over the veto.

On the 29th the treasury department began the payment of the sugar bounty under the recent decision of the supreme court. The claims now being paid are under the \$200,000 appropriation for accrued bounty due at the time the bounty law was repealed. There are 4,500 of this class of claims.

The annual convention of the German Presbyterian ministers, North-west, opened at Galena, Ill., on the 28th, to continue four days. Sixty ministers from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota were in attendance. The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. J. Bentley, D.D., of St. Paul.

AFTER a jury at Binghamton, N. Y., had brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, on the 28th, against Mrs. Eliza Thurston for poisoning her husband, attorneys for the defense caused a sensation by demanding a new trial on the ground that several of the jurors were drunk when the verdict was rendered.

LATER news from the dreadful cyclone which swept through Michigan, on the 25th, show that the loss of life was absolutely appalling; the accounts being accompanied in each case, also, with long lists of the injured, many of whom must die of their wounds. The property destroyed is simply beyond estimate.

A DISPATCH from Augusta, Ga., says: "The report sent out from Chicago that the secretary of the Southern advisory board of the Southern States Exposition Co. had proposed to the Chicago management to postpone the exposition in the interest of the Tennessee Centennial was without authority and without knowledge or consent of the Southern advisory board."

The house committee on invalid pensions, on the 26th, unanimously voted to authorize Chairman Pickler to report a service pension bill providing a basis pension of three dollars a month as a reward for enlistment to every honorably discharged soldier and sailor. In addition to the three dollars they will receive a monthly pension equal to one cent a day for every day served.

SECRETARY OLNEY was officially notified, on the 26th, that contracts for Cuban leaf tobacco entered into before the publication of the order prohibiting its exportation will be respected, and that citizens of the United States proving themselves to be bona fide owners of such tobacco prior to the promulgation of the order will be permitted to export the same as heretofore.

The report written by Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, accompanying the service pension bill introduced in the house on the 26th, places the number of persons benefited by the bill at 200,000, the average time of service at two years, and the average monthly pension therefor \$10.35, and alleges that the total cost per annum resulting from this bill could not exceed \$20,000,000.

The citizens of St. Louis have so far declined all tenders of outside assistance in caring for the hundreds of victims of the late storm, and will make an heroic effort to accomplish the gigantic work unaided. Should the demands of humanity, however, prove too great for their resources, they will not hesitate to accept a portion of the help so freely tendered from all parts of the country.

On the night of the 24th and the afternoon of the 25th many localities throughout the west and northwest were visited by cyclones, hail storms and cloud-bursts, which wrought destruction of property of all kinds to an incalculable amount, and resulted in the death of many scores of human beings, the maiming of a still greater number and the death by drowning of innumerable domestic animals.

SIXTY May 16 foundlings have been picked up by the police in precincts contiguous to Central park, New York city. An investigation has developed the fact that nearly all the babies were dressed alike, and it is believed that the infants were abandoned by the same person, probably the keeper of a baby farm in the neighborhood. The authorities of Bellevue hospital have requested the police to look into the matter and if possible locate the "farm."

THE city of St. Louis was visited, on the 27th, with by far the worst storm ever chronicled in this country. Both in the amount of damage done to property and in loss of life it stands unequalled. Among the more serious results were the demolishing of the city hospital, involving in the wreck no less than 75 patients and attendants; the loss of no less than seven steamers moored at the levee with nearly every soul on board; the collapse of the east pier of the great Eads bridge, while hundreds of minor casualties were scattered all over the city. In East St. Louis the wreckage was most complete and the loss of life was appalling.

JUNE—1896.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

LIV. CONGRESS.

(First Session.)

IN the senate, on the 25th, the last of the general appropriation bills, the deficiency bill—occupied the entire session, and after being pretty heavily lashed by private claims, besides over a million dollars for Indians in the French spoliation claims, over half a million dollars for findings of the court of claims under the Bowman act, and \$174,445 for the Chouteau claim for building an iron steam battery in 1864, the bill was passed, and the senate adjourned. In the house the session was devoted to District of Columbia affairs until the calendar was cleared, when the remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole, considering the bill to repeal the section of the present tariff law providing for a rebate on alcohol used in the arts and medicinal compounds, without action being taken.

IN the senate, on the 26th, the "dilled cheese" bill occupied the morning hour, at the conclusion of which the prohibitory bond bill was taken up as unfinished business, and after discussion, went over without action. The remainder of the open session was devoted to consideration of conference reports upon appropriation bills, after which a short executive session was held. In the house a bill to repeal section 41 of the Wilson tariff act of 1894, which provides for free alcohol in the arts and manufactures, was amended and passed. Several conference reports upon appropriation bills were received and voted upon, and the contested-election case of Johnson (rep.) against Stokes (dem.), from the Seventh district of South Carolina, was taken up.

IN the senate, on the 27th, the conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to and a further conference ordered. After a brief executive session the doors were reopened, and the "dilled cheese" bill was taken up, the reading question being the amendment imposing an additional tax of 75 cents a barrel on lager beer, ale and porter, which was defeated—yeas, 27; nays, 74.

IN the house Mr. Lacey (rep., Ia.) called up the conference report on the bill to relieve settlers on the Northern Pacific railroad indemnity lands, which was agreed to. IN the senate, on the 28th, Mr. Pepper (rep., of Kansas), spoke in support of the bond bill. He arranged the president for usurpation, and while denying that this bill would lead to repudiation, he warned senators that repeated bond issues would drive the people to repudiation or revolution. Mr. Brown (Iowa) took the floor on the bond bill to speak. Mr. Carter (Mont.) gave notice of an amendment to the dilled cheese bill, putting a tax upon and establishing regulations against adulterated beer.

THE house agreed to the conference report on the bill to lease the Fort Omaha military reservation to Nebraska for educational purposes. The Johnson-Stokes contested-election case, from the Seventh South Carolina district, was then called up, and Mr. Overstreet (rep., Ind.) on behalf of the minority committee, which reported in favor of setting the contestant, addressed the house. Mr. D'Armond (dem., Mo.) argued for Stokes.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY, the famous guerrilla chief, was reported critically ill at San Francisco on the 26th. He is suffering from appendicitis.

ON the 26th, Charles Cardwell McCabe, Earl Cranston and Joseph Crane Hartzell were consecrated as bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cleveland, O.

EDWARD BETHEL, an actor and member of the Boston grand opera stock company, died at the jail in Hartford, Conn., on the 26th, of cerebro-spinal meningitis. On April 29, Bethel, while in a drunken frenzy, fired four shots at his wife, Dallas Tyler, a member of W. H. Crane's company, at the Hotel Humboldt. The following day he was held for trial in June, and sent to jail in default of \$2,000 bail.

MORITZ PROXR, a catleptile at Beth Israel hospital, in New York city, reached the thirteenth day of a protracted sleep on the 26th. He opened his eyes on the 23rd, but when the doctors began to experiment upon him, he dropped off to sleep again, having been awake but a minute and a half.

TWO employees of the Snell Cycle Fitting Co., of Toledo, O., to the number of 60, went on strike, on the 26th, because the company refused to discharge an objectionable superintendent. The factory, which had been working day and night, was closed.

AT Campbell, a small place about six miles southwest of San Jose, Cal., on the night of the 26th, Col. R. P. McGilney and wife, their daughter, Mrs. James Dunham; James Wells, a son of Mr. McGilney; a hired woman, Minnie Shearer, and a hired man, James Briscoe, were killed by James Dunham, a son-in-law of Col. McGilney, who made his escape.

JUDGE COLE, of Washington, on the 27th, sent need Irving Ford, colored, to be hanged at the district jail on June 16 next for the murder of Elsie Kregler. ON the 27th, the Sherman statue commission selected the design submitted by Carl Rolfsmith, of Chicago, and awarded him the contract for completing the statue.

THE seventh national convention of the prohibition party met in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 27th. A SOX was born to Count William Bismarck, youngest son of Prince Bismarck, and his wife on the 26th. Prince Bismarck has four granddaughters, but the child just born is his first grandson.

CARL BAILEY HURST, United States consul at Prague, informed the state department, on the 26th, that an international pharmaceutical exhibition will be held in Prague from August 15 to September 15 next, and that the attendance of persons in the United States interested is desired.

A CIRCUS that was exhibiting in South St. Louis, on the 27th, was struck by the cyclone and destroyed. Canvases, wagons, animals, everything vanished. A few of the performers found refuge in the vicinity, but the show itself was annihilated.

HARRY RITTENHOUSE, 12 years old, committed suicide at Barborton, N. J., on the 28th. His parents wanted him to go to school. The boy refused to go and hanged himself in the barn.

A NEW edict issued by Capt.-Gen. Weyler suspends for one year all judicial proceedings against planters with regard to their property, and their creditors will not now be able to secure payment of interest or be permitted to sue in the Cuban courts or to institute foreclosure proceedings upon any mortgage they may hold. As many Cuban plantations are mortgaged to American creditors, Secretary of State Olney is expected to enter a very forcible protest with the Madrid government against the execution of the decree.

WHILE Madison Square garden, New York city, was filled, on the night of the 27th, with soldiers and other persons interested in the Cuban-American fair, a volley of stones thrown against the side of the building shattered four windows. The attack was made when the crowd was greatest by four well-dressed Spaniards, who fled and made their escape in a trolley car when the Cuban guard, in uniform and armed with machetes, rushed out to capture them.

LAFAYETTE PARK, the pride of all St. Louisans and a gem of rustic beauty, was reduced by the great storm of the 27th to the condition of a tangled jungle. Not a tree or building was left within the entire enclosure, while the beautiful residence neighborhood surrounding it was equally a mark for the furies of the upper deep.

AT St. Joseph, Mo., on the 28th, the temperature dropped 20 degrees in an hour. About five o'clock low clouds appeared from the north and east, and the temperature fell fast. By evening people were shivering. There was no precipitation. Considerable wind accompanied the appearance of the storm.

THE only positive action taken by the republican senatorial caucus, on the 29th, was a vote by which it was decided that the bill to refund the debts of the bond-aided Pacific railroads should be postponed until the next session. It was the unanimous opinion that adjournment would come not later than June 8, and possibly earlier.

NO less than sixteen houses of worship in the immediate neighborhood of what was Lafayette park in St. Louis, some of them costly and magnificent edifices, were either demolished or badly wrecked by the great cyclone. It is estimated that more than a quarter of a million dollars will be required to restore these churches alone.

ON the 29th, Judge Helm, of Newport, Ky., overruled the motion for a new trial for Scott Jackson, convicted of the murder of Pearl Bryan, and sentenced to be hanged June 30. Subsequently the court granted a motion for a stay of execution for 60 days to enable the defendant to take the case before the court of appeals.

PLANS are maturing in St. Louis by which, it is hoped, loans may be made to persons who have lost their homes, the result of years of savings. These loans, without interest for a period of years, would enable such at once to rebuild their dwellings.

THE treasury gold reserve at the close of business on the 29th, stood at \$107,403,431. The withdrawals for the day were \$1,919,500 in gold, and there was deposited in gold by banks in exchange for currency \$1,000,000.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A CABLE message received in Chicago, on the 30th, announced the death in Honolulu, on the 19th, of Kate Field, of pneumonia. Miss Field was born in St. Louis. She was a talented woman and achieved success on the stage and forum, and as a correspondent and editor. Her latest venture in the journalistic line was Kate Field's Washington, published at the national capital, which proved a signal success, but which she was compelled to suspend on account of failing health which she sought in travel. A cosmopolitan in experience, she was a thorough-going American in sentiment.

DURING the popular fête of the coronation ceremonies, held in the Holensky park, opposite the Peterofsky palace, on the 30th, where 30,000 persons were assembled to partake of the czar's hospitality, dispensed from 200 booths, the crowding forward of those in the rear crushed the unfortunate in the front ranks against the railings surrounding the booths, until it is estimated that between one thousand and fifteen hundred of them were crushed and trampled to death.

MEMORIAL day services at Rock Creek cemetery, Washington, did not possess their usual interest for Illinois people at the national capital this year, on account of the absence of Mrs. John A. Logan. It has been her annual custom to be present at the ceremonies at Gen. Logan's tomb and personally arrange the floral tributes. This year she is making a tour of Europe.

ALL of the Johannesburg return committee prisoners except the four who were condemned to death—Hammond, Farrar, Phillips and Rhodes—have been released. The sentence of banishment, which was imposed upon the men released, was suspended upon their undertaking to never again interfere in the affairs of the South African republic.

PRINCESS ANGELINE, daughter of Chief Seattle, after whom the city of that name was called, died in Seattle, Wash., on the 28th. In the early fifties, Angelina, at the peak of her own life, appraised the population of Seattle of an intended massacre, thus saving three or four hundred lives and endeavoring herself to pioneer and their descendants.

MICHAEL, the "Little Wonder," has again lowered his bicycle record for seven miles. On the 30th, at Olympia, Kensington, England, he covered the distance in 14 minutes and 35 seconds, his time being two seconds less than that previously made by him.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Cyclone in Randolph and Audrain.

A cyclone wrought havoc at Higbee, Renick and Clarke, in Randolph county. Several lives reported lost, many injured and much property damaged. What was probably the same storm entered Audrain county, and continued north of Mexico about eight miles in a southeasterly direction. Near Worcester the Dye schoolhouse was destroyed, and Miss Mary Blincoe, the teacher, was fatally injured. Not a child escaped injury. At the Bear Creek schoolhouse two children were killed and many injured. At least six school children were killed in Audrain, and probably 30 injured, some fatally. Farmhouses and barns in the county were injured. At many places hail fell.

So rapidly did the waters rise in the Dye district that many parents could not cross the swollen streams to render assistance to their dead and mangled children until late in the night or the next morning. Brave young men swam the rapidly-running streams and brought some of the less injured children to the river banks, while their parents waited opposite within speaking distance till the water subsided. The distress in the neighborhood was heartrending.

Vandalia, Curryville and Laddonia suffered severely from the storm. Reports continue to come from north-east of Mexico, telling of deaths and the serious injury to many people.

An Awful Tragedy.

AT Cleveland, in the western part of Cass county, not far from the Kansas state line, Mrs. Mary E. Frost drowned her three children in a rain barrel and then cut her own throat with a razor. The bodies were not discovered until the next morning. The young victims were Ella, aged six years; Carrie, aged three years and six months; and Willie, aged one year. The mother was evidently demented as no cause is known for the deed. Her family relations were satisfactory so far as anyone knew. This is the second family the unfortunate husband and father, Mark T. Frost, has lost at one blow. Only a few years ago, on this same place, his wife and several children were poisoned by drinking water from a well on the premises in which some poisonous ingredient had fallen by accident.

Officers State Bankers' Association.

THE State Bankers' association, at their Warrensburg meeting, chose Marshall as their next place of meeting and elected the following officers: Breck Jones, president, St. Louis; T. Allen, first vice-president, Pierce City; second vice-president, Salisbury; J. S. Coffe, third vice-president, Windsor. Executive Committee—Charles W. Stevenson, chairman, Warrensburg; E. W. Stempfle, Washington; J. R. Hume, Kanoka; E. F. Swinney, Kansas City; and John F. Robertson, Great City. Delegates to American Bankers' Association—Harvey W. Salmon, Clinton; F. P. Hays, Lancaster; W. H. Seeger, Kansas City; J. R. Thomas, Albany; and Charles Hoefler, Higginsville.

Opposed to Sunday Excursions.

THE majority of the Kansas City railway lines are strongly opposed to Sunday excursions which interfere with their revenue from regular business during the week, and arouse the antagonism of the country merchants. The antagonism frequently amounts to a boycott on the line running the excursion.

Rough on Strawberry Growers.

RAINS have made a big hole in the profits of the strawberry growers of Sarcoxie and of Jasper county. More than 500 acres are under cultivation, and the growers expected large returns, but, owing to the continuous wet weather, they will not recover cost of cultivating.

A Rapid Worker.

A Liberty blacksmith offers, in the space of 15 minutes, to clean and prepare the feet of a horse, turn and finish, from the bare steel, four shoes and fit and drive them, turning the horse out ready for the road—all in a quarter of an hour.

Three Severe Storms in One Night.

THERE were three severe wind-storms at Springfield the other night, one reaching a velocity of 90 miles an hour. Much damage was caused, through the city, and fruit, corn, wheat and oats were badly injured throughout Greene county.

Severe Storm in Franklin County.

A tornado visited Franklin county and destroyed much property. John Newark, August Niederholtmeyer and his hired man were badly injured. Robert E. Thompson was instantly killed one mile east of Washington.

Caused by a Funnel-Shaped Cloud.

Friendship church, north of Sturgeon, was demolished by a funnel-shaped cloud. There are fewer buildings, bridges, and fences in that portion of Boone county since the cloud made its visit.

Fruit Damaged in Barton County.

IN Barton county heavy winds have damaged peach and apple orchards, and many horses and cattle in pastures have been killed by lightning.

Two Children Killed.

IN the northern part of Osage county a cyclone destroyed the farm house of John Howard, killing two children and seriously injuring another.

In Monroe County.

Staatsville, Monroe county, was completely flooded by a recent storm. The storm caused considerable damage to town and county property.

Says It Was Necessary.

Dr. Metcalf shot and killed Richard Gamble, a blacksmith, at Osborn, DeKalb county. The doctor declares it was done in self-defense.

Sudden Summons.

Reuben Taylor, aged 75, died in Charlton county, death coming suddenly. He came to Missouri from Kentucky when a young man.

A MISSOURI BOY.

Maj. J. N. Morrison, of the Judge Advocate General's Office, Was Born and Reared in Missouri, Where He is Well Known.

Maj. J. N. Morrison, judge advocate in the office of the judge-advocate-general of the United States army, is a native Missourian. He is known to many people of this state, and he still regards old Missouri as his home. He was reared and lived in Wayne county until appointed to the position of chief clerk in the judge advocate general's office, from which place he stepped into a majorship, a place rarely reached by a man from civil life, and still rarely reached in one step.



Maj. J. N. Morrison.

The work in the judge-advocate-general's office necessarily covers a much wider field of legal subjects than that in the office of a judge-advocate of a military department, and educated and trained lawyers of wide experience are required; and this, it is said, was the cause of the president going outside of the army for his appointment to fill the place given to Maj. Morrison. And Maj. Morrison, for this reason, will probably be kept on duty at Washington during the whole of his term of active service. His extensive experiences in the courts, added to the long term he has had in the judge-advocate-general's office, constitute an advantage which other members of the corps have not had the benefit of.

His pay and cash allowances as a major at the beginning are \$3,075 a year, and will be increased to \$3,876 a year when he becomes a lieutenant-colonel, and has had five years in the army; and to \$4,570 when he becomes a colonel. Ten per centum is added to the salary at the end of each period of five years' service for the first 20 years' service.

Maj. Morrison is well known to the newspaper fraternity of Missouri, being at one time connected with the Greenville (Wayne county) Journal.

He was born at the "Morrison Old Homestead," the Otter Creek valley, in Wayne county, Mo., March 17, 1849. His boyhood covered the war period, and the devastations of the war brought many hardships and privations upon him. His father (who, while in comfortable circumstances before the war, was never a wealthy man), losing everything he had except his lands by the war. The father and mother dying soon after the close of the war, and without having recovered from the effects of it, young Morrison was left with six younger brothers and sisters on his hands to take care of, and but little with which to do it. He, however, accepted the responsibility cheerfully, and at a cost to him of a good many thousand dollars, and considerable care and attention during many of the best years of his life, he reared and educated them creditably while making his own way in the world. He was educated principally in the common schools of Wayne county and the Fruitland normal institute at Pleasant Hill, in Cape Girardeau county. After leaving school he studied law five years while teaching, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1875. He was elected in 1875 as the superintendent of public schools of Wayne county, and as prosecuting attorney of Wayne county in 1876, and 1878, and in 1880. While serving as prosecuting attorney of Wayne county he was building up a good general practice in that and the neighboring counties of Butler, Stoddard, Ripley and others. His practice became an extensive, and probably as lucrative as that of any other lawyer of that part of the state, and his standing in the profession there was in the very foremost rank. He, however, after having practiced nearly 13 years, believed that his clients were not being properly treated in the courts in which the principal portion of his practice was, and vigorously resented the supposed injustice to them. This resulted in ugly and unpleasant differences between him and the judge, which led finally to his abandoning his practice there in March, 1888, and accepting the chief clerkship of the office of the judge-advocate-general of the army in the war department at Washington. In this new position he almost immediately took high rank as a lawyer, which he has maintained to the present time with such entire satisfaction to his superiors in office that he was not only retained in the position through changes of administration, but was also heartily supported in his application for the position to which he has recently been appointed by the judge advocate general and the present secretary of war and all the ex-secretaries of war under whom he has served. He has for a number of years stood high as a member of the bar in Washington.

Where to Work.

Many fail because they do not work where sinners are. The success of the Salvation Army is due to the fact that they go where sinners are. Workers must cut down the grass and gather up the sheaves. — Rev. Dr. McKelvey, Evangelist, Albany, N. Y.

Religious Example.

Nine people in ten read religion from the lives of Christians and not from the Scriptures. This is what the great apostle meant when he wrote: "Ye are my epistles." — Rev. George P. Mains, Methodist, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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DEATH OF KATE FIELD.

The Talented Woman Succumbs to Pneumonia in Honolulu—Actress, Journalist and Authorist. She was a Success in Every Calling and a Leader of Thought and Molder of Public Opinion—Leading Traits of Character.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Kate Field is dead. The sad news was received last evening in a cable message reading as follows: "Yokohama. Kohlsant, Times-Herald, Chicago: 'Kate Field died, May 19; Honolulu; pneumonia.'"

The sender of the cablegram was the ex-minister from Hawaii to the United States. Miss Field was born in St. Louis, but the numerous biographical sketches of this brilliant woman do not say what year she was born in. Her father, Joseph M. Field, and her mother, who was Eliza Lapsley Riddle, of Philadelphia, were able to give her rare educational advantages and through them she inherited brilliancy and versatility, her mother being a charming actress. Kate was educated in Boston, Italy and England, and traveled all over the world. She was essentially cosmopolitan. After her classical education she gave special attention to musical studies, becoming a pupil of Garcia and William Shakespeare, the English tenor. She made several visits to Europe, and during her stay abroad became correspondent of the New York Tribune, Philadelphia Press and Chicago Tribune, besides doing work for periodicals.

In 1874 she appeared as an actress in Booth's theater, where her dramatic talent asserted itself.

Since leaving the stage she has devoted her talents and energies to lecturing and journalism, in which she achieved the greatest success. Among her published works are "Pannetiere's Diary," "Adelaide Ristori," "Mad On Purpose," "Charles Dickens' Readings," "Haplanard," "Ten Days in Spain," "History of Bell's Telephone."

She founded the "National Review" several years ago, and in 1890 began the publication of her famous Kate Field's Washington, in the national capital. She remained the editor, publisher and sole owner of the unique weekly publication, the only one in the world which bore a woman's name. An attack of the grip in the winter of 1894-5 left her unfit for hard editorial work, and on this account she was compelled to suspend publication of her paper and travel for months, during occasional lecturing and light journalistic work.

Last fall Miss Field was sent to the Hawaiian islands by the Times-Herald as special correspondent, and was thus engaged when removed by death.

As editor of the little Washington weekly Miss Field became a creator and manipulator of public sentiment and was accorded her full due of high rank among prominent men at the capital, who both courted and feared her vigilant and powerful pen and speech. Yet she was the most popular woman in Washington among statesmen. She frequently stirred the country to a sense of its shortcomings. Her home was at the Shoreham hotel.

The latest advice received by the Times-Herald from Miss Field stated that she had made the perilous ascent to the crater of the active volcano Mauna Loa, where no white woman had ever trod before, and that she had been greatly benefited in health by the trip. This letter was dated May 4.

TWO SPANISH VICTORIES.

Reports of Which Will Probably be Contradicted Later.

HAVANA, June 1.—Reports received here state that three columns of Spanish troops, acting together, met a force of rebels near Manicaragua, in the Remedios district, and after a sharp fight succeeded in dislodging the insurgents from the strong positions occupied by them and compelling them to retreat, leaving 90 dead on the field. Among the insurgents killed were the leaders, Toledo and Fonseca. The rebels also lost 10 wounded. The loss of the troops is not stated.

Gen. Ochoa reports that his command has defeated the rebel bands under Pancho and Rodriguez, near Juanao, in the Havana province, killing 14 of the insurgents. Three of Gen. Ochoa's force were wounded.

FRIDAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Summary of Official Reports—Rebels Executed, Crops and Buildings Destroyed.